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Security Council

Distr.: General
13 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 11 June 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 9 September 2002 (S/2002/1030) transmitting a supplementary report from Ukraine submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Ukraine has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 8 September 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Security Council

Distr.: General
13 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 11 June 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 28 January 2003 (S/2003/129) transmitting a supplementary report from Turkmenistan submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Turkmenistan has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 8 September 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/647*

Security Council

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30 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 11 June 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 28 January 2003 (S/2003/129) transmitting a supplementary report from Turkmenistan submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Turkmenistan has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 10 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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Security Council

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13 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 11 June 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 7 March 2003 (S/2003/308) transmitting a supplementary report from Nigeria submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Nigeria has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 8 September 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/649

Security Council

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13 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 11 June 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 28 January 2003 (S/2003/127) transmitting a supplementary report from Nauru submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Nauru to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Nauru has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 8 September 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Security Council

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13 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 11 June 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 31 July 2002 (S/2002/877) transmitting a supplementary report from Mexico submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Mexico has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 8 September 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/651

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 16 June 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 31 January 2003 (S/2003/145) transmitting a report from the Marshall Islands submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of the Marshall Islands to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. The Marshall Islands has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 8 September 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/652

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 June 2003
English
Original: Spanish

Letter dated 12 June 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to attach herewith the statement made by Mexico on the adoption of guidelines for the implementation of paragraphs 19 and 23 of Security Council resolution 1483 (2003) at the 245th meeting of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, held on 11 June 2003 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Carlos **Pujalte**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Mexico to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 12 June 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Position of Mexico concerning the guidelines for the implementation of paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003)

1. Mexico will not stand in the way of the Committee's adoption of the guidelines for the implementation of paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003), on the understanding that they do not entail any obligation to alter Mexico's legal order.

2. Mexico interprets the content and implementation of resolution 1483 (2003) and of the draft guidelines adopted today as being compatible with the implementation of the legal regime safeguarding human rights and the guarantees of due process enshrined in the various international instruments to which Mexico is a party and in the Constitution of the United Mexican States.

3. In implementing the draft guidelines, particularly the provisions of paragraph 1 (b), Mexico will proceed in accordance with its legal framework which, among other things, establishes in article 14 of the Constitution that no one may be deprived of life, liberty or his or her property, possessions or rights, except through legal proceedings before pre-established courts in which essential procedural formalities are observed and in accordance with pre-existing laws, and in article 16 of the Constitution states that no one may be subject to intrusion with respect to his or her person, family, residence, papers or possessions except on the basis of a written warrant from the competent authority indicating and substantiating the legal grounds for the procedure.

4. This statement is consistent with the practice followed by Mexico in complying with the provisions of other Security Council resolutions, especially those implemented by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999).

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Security Council

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17 June 2003

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Report of the Security Council mission to Central Africa, 7 to 16 June 2003

I. Introduction

1. In his letter dated 21 May 2003 (S/2003/558), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had decided to send a mission to Central Africa from 7 to 16 June 2003, which would be led by Ambassador Jean-Marc de La Sablière. Following consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed that the composition of the mission should be as follows:

France (Ambassador Jean-Marc de La Sablière, Head of Mission)

Angola (Ambassador Ismael Abraão Gaspar Martins)

Bulgaria (Ambassador Stefan Tafrov)

Cameroon (Ambassador Martin Chungong Ayafor)

Chile (Ambassador Cristian Maquieira)

China (Ambassador Zhang Yishan)

Germany (Minister Michael Freiherr von Ungern-Sternberg)

Guinea (Minister Counsellor Boubacar Diallo)

Mexico (Minister María Angélica Arce de Jeannet)

Pakistan (Ambassador Masood Khalid)

Russian Federation (Ambassador Alexander Konuzin)

Spain (Ambassador Ana María Menéndez)

Syrian Arab Republic (Ambassador Fayssal Mekdad)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Ambassador Adam Thomson)

United States of America (Ambassador John D. Negroponte)

2. The terms of reference of the mission are annexed to document S/2003/558.

3. The Security Council mission left New York on 7 June and returned on 16 June. During that period, the mission visited Pretoria, Luanda, Kinshasa, Bunia,

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Bujumbura, Kigali, Dar-es-Salaam and Entebbe. The mission met with the President of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki; the President of Angola, José Eduardo dos Santos; the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Joseph Kabila; the President of Burundi, Domitien Ndayizeye; the President of Rwanda, Paul Kagame; the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Benjamin Mkapa; and the President of Uganda, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni. The mission also met in Pretoria with Deputy President Jacob Zuma of South Africa; in Kinshasa with the Commission nationale de suivi, the International Committee to Support the Transition, and two of the four Vice-Presidents designate of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Members of the mission also met with representatives of the Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie (RCD) (Goma) and the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo. The mission met in Bunia with the Commander of the Interim Emergency Multinational Force (IEMF) and the Ituri interim administration; in Bujumbura with senior members of the Government of Burundi; the Implementation Monitoring Committee; the Chief of the African Union mission and the Commander of the African Union Force. Some members of the mission met with local representatives of international NGOs and representatives of Burundian women's organizations. In Pretoria, the mission met with the Chairman and two members of the Expert Panel on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In Kinshasa, Bujumbura and Kigali, the mission was briefed by the United Nations Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), the United Nations Office in Burundi and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region. In Kinshasa, the mission participated in a ceremony at MONUC headquarters to commemorate MONUC peacekeepers who had lost their lives. The mission also met, while in Kinshasa, with the Special Representative of the European Union for the Great Lakes Region, Aldo Ajello. The mission was accompanied from Luanda onwards by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Amos Namanga Ngongi, and from Bujumbura by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi, Berhanu Dinka.

II. Democratic Republic of the Congo

Political transition

4. One of the primary objectives of this, the fourth mission of the Security Council to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and neighbouring countries, was to encourage the Congolese parties to put into practice, with the least possible further delay, the global and all inclusive accord on the establishment of a transitional government for the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The mission recalled that the Security Council was committed to the creation of a strong, healthy, viable Congolese State. While the Security Council mission noted the progress made so far, members also manifested their disappointment at the slow pace of implementation. In the view of the Security Council mission, the time for war had passed and the time had come to carry out the political agreements the parties had already signed. The leadership of President Kabila himself should be fully engaged in order to prevail upon all parties to put the national ahead of the factional interest. The mission pointed out that the international community, which looked forward to contributing to the reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, would be better able to increase its support when a transitional Government was in place.

The mission noted that the date announced in its presence by the Commission nationale de suivi for the establishment of the transitional Government was 16 June, the date of its return to New York, and that the transitional Government was to be fully in place by 30 June, the anniversary of the independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Accordingly, the mission registered its expectation with all the parties concerned that a functioning transitional Congolese Government would be set up by 30 June, with a unified national army capable of the defence of its national borders and population, and a developing economy in control of the country's natural resources.

5. The mission believes that, on the basis of agreements already reached, most of the work required to establish a transitional Government in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with a unified national army, has already been completed. However, the remaining steps to be taken may well prove among the most difficult.

6. The mission expects the Congolese parties to establish a functioning transitional Government by 30 June 2003, in accordance with undertakings provided to the mission during its visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Persistent fighting and outbreaks of violence in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

7. The mission also made clear its deep concern at the persistent fighting that continued to afflict Bunia and North and South Kivu, in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. This fighting was not only inconsistent with the quest for a political solution, it also posed the risk that political agreements might be undermined and their credibility called into question. All parties should therefore cease all hostile military activity. The mission, in its meetings and contacts, called for all parties in North Kivu to withdraw their forces to the positions previously agreed. Furthermore, the gross and widespread violations of human rights that have accompanied the fighting in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including murder, rape and the destruction of property, the large-scale displacement of civilians from their homes, the use of child soldiers, the illegal exploitation of natural resources and even the reported incidence of cannibalism, were cause for extreme dismay and should be stopped forthwith. It was also noted that these problems were exacerbated by influence from neighbouring countries.

8. Among the proposals mentioned in this context included a possible agreement on a declaration of good neighbourliness, which might subsequently be formalized as a treaty. The organization of the eventual international conference on the Great Lakes Region should be seen in this context. The mission expected that the Security Council would be kept informed of developments in respect of this important conference.

9. The mission took note of the preparatory steps taken in connection with the international conference on the Great Lakes Region. The mission felt that, if properly conceived, the international conference could help to address and resolve the long-term peace and security issues, following the necessary progress of the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi. The region's ownership of the process would be important to ensure its success.

Situation at Bunia

10. The mission spent 12 June visiting Bunia and consulting there with representatives of the Ituri Pacification Commission and its organs, as well as the humanitarian community. The mission was struck by the depopulation of some parts of the city, as well as the highly visible presence of child soldiers it observed in the streets as it passed. The mission is aware that it is the Union des patriotes congolais (UPC) that holds and surrounds the town of Bunia and currently controls the access routes.

11. The Council Mission received briefings from the commander of the Interim Emergency Multinational Force. The mission of IEMF was to ensure the security of the sites where it was deployed, to control access to the town, to prevent movements of armed personnel in and towards the town, to project its presence, particularly through foot patrols, and to establish a rapid reaction reserve for any eventuality. The mission took note of the high level of cooperation between IEMF and the MONUC force. All the mission's various interlocutors throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region as a whole expressed support for IEMF. The head of mission paid a tribute to the courage and dedication of the Uruguayan contingent of MONUC.

12. The mission also heard Pétronille Vaweka, President of the Special Interim Assembly, and Emmanuel Leku Apuobo, principal coordinator of the Interim Executive Organ of Ituri. The mission was impressed by the dignity and sense of commitment conveyed by these two representatives of the interim administration, which currently represents the sole source of legitimate authority in the Ituri region. They requested international contributions to reconstruction projects to help consolidate the restoration of peace. The mission, noting the actions already taken that had culminated in the deployment of MONUC and of IEMF, expressed the view that the problems of Ituri could best be resolved in the context of the broader political agreement to be reached in Kinshasa among the Congolese parties, so that Iturian issues, institutions and actors could be integrated into the national transitional political process. The mission welcomed MONUC's intention to facilitate this. In this context, the mission heard proposals from some of its interlocutors for the creation of a criminal tribunal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

13. The mission reflected deeply on steps that might be taken to improve security for the people of Ituri in the short and medium terms. They devoted particular attention to the questions of what was likely to happen when the current mandate of IEMF expired on 1 September 2003, and what mandate and means would have to be provided to any successor force in order to safeguard the gains that had been made and prevent a relapse into violence, both in the city of Bunia and in Ituri as a whole. In this respect, some of the mission's interlocutors pointed out that if MONUC was to take over from IEMF as from 2 September, it should be given, at least for a limited period of time, the same mandate and means as IEMF. Otherwise, MONUC would not enjoy the necessary credibility in the eyes of the local militias. What was required was a mandate under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, with sufficient strength to carry it out. Some interlocutors proposed a mission of as many as 3,000 troops for the whole Ituri region. These interlocutors noted that, if this were not done, the various militias around Bunia would seize the opportunity of the departure of the Interim Emergency Multinational Force to resume their

depredations in the presence of a force they judged less capable. Furthermore, the mission's interlocutors pointed out that while IEMF would, during the period of its deployment, provide Bunia with stability, the rest of Ituri would remain vulnerable to the activities of the various militias. The mission therefore called on those of its interlocutors in the region with influence on the armed groups and militias to exert pressure in favour of a cessation of hostilities and the restoration of calm. Mission members were careful not to make any commitments regarding the size or nature of MONUC's future mandate, pointing out that this would be the subject of Council discussion upon return to New York.

14. The mission noted further that the return of stability in Bunia could not depend purely on a military approach. While it had been necessary to deploy IEMF as a matter of urgency to achieve the objectives set forth in resolution 1484 (2003), the deployment of military forces alone would not suffice to permit a return to stability in the medium term. A political settlement was urgently required. The parties to the conflict in Ituri must understand that it was in their interest to find a solution to their disputes within the context of the Ituri Pacification Commission (IPC), the only legitimate framework that included all the actors in Ituri. The return of calm to Bunia, which the deployment of IEMF made possible, should thus allow MONUC to resume and develop its indispensable political role in reinvigorating the IPC process and integrating it with the national political transition process; the mission cautioned against any attempt to disrupt that political process. The Congolese parties had to work within it, but the States of the region, which support or supported the armed groups or the militias operating in Ituri, also had responsibilities in the matter. The States of the region should take all necessary measures to end the supply of arms to militias and armed groups, and countries should use their positive influence to prevail upon the militias and armed groups to abandon the military option and participate in the political process. Some members mentioned the possibility that the Security Council might have to consider whether MONUC should have two separate mandates — on the one hand a variable mandate for Ituri and Bunia, and on the other a mandate for the rest of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Security Council may wish to discuss this further.

15. While in Bunia, the mission also met representatives of humanitarian and women's organizations and was briefed in detail on the plight of the civilian population, particularly those displaced from their homes, the blockage of humanitarian access owing to insecurity, and the gross and widespread violations of human rights against the civilian population, particularly women, children and minorities.

16. The mission found Bunia, for the moment, calm but tense. How long that relative calm can last, with the International Emergency Multinational Force still now in the process of deploying, is not known. What is clear is that the suffering population of Bunia deserves as much assistance as the international community can provide, whether to meet the immediate security need or through eventual reconstruction and development programmes, which would assist in the sustainment of stability in the long term.

17. For its part, the mission sees a clear need for the demilitarization of Bunia; for the securing of the city by an IEMF/MONUC capable of maintaining order in support of the Ituri interim administration; for control of the access roads to prevent the return of armed groups to the city, thus permitting the administration to continue

its work; for the provision of support and protection to the interim institutions established with the help of MONUC, which represent the beginnings of a democratic administration; and for the expansion, albeit gradual, into Ituri as a whole of the authority of the interim administration in secure conditions. Wider secure humanitarian access, the safe return home of those who have been displaced, the energetic follow-up of allegations of serious crimes and human rights violations, and the widening of humanitarian access to populations at risk are also required.

18. The mission was also made aware of persistent allegations of the continued supply of arms to the belligerents by outside parties, including foreign parties, and was presented with proposals on possible measures to verify and cut off that supply. In particular, the mission discussed with its interlocutors the possibility of imposing an arms embargo on Ituri, as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 27 May 2003. Many of the mission's interlocutors expressed support for this approach, and some stressed that in order to be effective an embargo should be enforced and monitored.

Military situation in North Kivu

19. The mission was informed while in Kinshasa that RCD (Goma) forces had taken the town of Kanyabayonga, in North Kivu, just as the mission was seeking to convince the Congolese parties in Kinshasa to devote themselves to the political transition process. The offensive launched by RCD (Goma) in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo thus represents not only a violation of the agreements but also a threat to the pursuit of the political process, and the mission vigorously condemns it. Members of the mission who met with RCD (Goma) representatives in Kinshasa demanded that it cease hostilities forthwith and withdraw its forces to the positions earlier agreed. The mission also expressed its full support for the efforts of Special Representative Ngongi to meet with representatives of RCD (Goma), the Government and RCD (K/ML) to conclude an agreement on mutual disengagement and local confidence-building measures.

20. The military offensives conducted by RCD (Goma) in North and South Kivu are particularly damaging to MONUC's voluntary disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and resettlement or repatriation operations, many of which have been disrupted by military activity. Members of the mission drew the particular attention of RCD (Goma) representatives, and subsequently of the Rwandan Government, to their views on these disruptions, which seemed to go far beyond coincidence. While the deployment of the MONUC task force based at Kindu will help improve the situation considerably, the creation of a climate of security and confidence in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, without which voluntary disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and resettlement or repatriation cannot succeed, is primarily the responsibility of the parties concerned, especially the de facto local authorities that control the areas in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo where disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and resettlement or repatriation is to be carried out. It is they who will be held accountable for any failure to proceed rapidly with disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and resettlement or repatriation. MONUC discussed with the mission measures it might take to give voluntary disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and resettlement or repatriation the best chance of success.

The end of impunity

21. The mission stressed to all its interlocutors that impunity would no longer be tolerated, and that those responsible for crimes should expect to be held accountable for them. This responsibility was considered to extend to the leaders of armed factions guilty of serious crimes.

22. The mission deplores the impunity that characterizes much of the fighting and the accompanying human rights abuses and humanitarian crises in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The murder and mass rape of unarmed civilians, the destruction and looting of property, the expulsion of families from their homes and the use of child soldiers are very grave crimes and those responsible should be held accountable. The mission is aware of well documented cases, and has appealed for more specific information and eyewitness testimony, that it intends to follow up. Impunity can no longer be tolerated. The mission made its position clear to the leaders of all Congolese parties and neighbouring countries during its visit. The mission considers leaders responsible for the acts of their followers, particularly when the parties concerned are the de facto local authorities and where the mission is aware of no evidence of any action taken by those authorities to prevent or punish the crimes in question.

Recommendations

23. The recommendations made by the mission to the Security Council are informed not only by its visit to the countries of the region but also by the second special report of the Secretary-General of 27 May 2003 (S/2003/566). As noted above, however, the mission chose to concentrate its attention on the following important questions requiring urgent attention: the installation of the transitional Government and the creation of a unified national army; the situation in Bunia, the situation in North Kivu; the need for the countries of the region to exert a positive influence on the situation; and the end of impunity. The mission will therefore confine its specific recommendations to those matters.

24. The mission recommends that the Security Council be prepared to pledge its full support to the transitional Government to be established in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by 30 June 2003; that the Council be prepared to call on bilateral and multilateral donors to render all possible assistance in the reconstruction of the country, including in the development of a capable unified armed forces and police service, and to promote its further development by all possible means and on an urgent basis.

25. The mission further judges that the installation of the Congolese transitional Government and the successful conclusion of a ceasefire in Burundi could clear the way for the possible convening of an international conference on the Great Lakes Region, whose objective should be carefully defined and well prepared.

26. The mission is deeply concerned, not only by the present situation in Bunia but also by the possibility of further fighting, humanitarian catastrophe and human rights violations after the current emergency measures expire on 1 September. The present calm is fragile. The severe logistical constraints on any international force, combined with the widespread tendency to lawlessness and violence, against a background of reports of the supply of arms from outside sources, must be taken carefully into account when the Security Council decides on measures aimed at

consolidating and restoring the peace of Bunia and taking forward the Ituri political process, particularly taking into account the eventual withdrawal of the International Emergency Multinational Force.

27. The mission recommends to the Security Council that it increase pressure on the parties, both in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and throughout the region, to ensure that the necessary guarantees are provided to MONUC to permit its verification activities. A number of troubling allegations have been made which have seriously damaged confidence, without which the peace process will remain uncertain. Supporting MONUC's efforts in investigating these various allegations should be the priority of all the parties to the conflict.

28. The international community has made some progress in establishing and strengthening mechanisms to enforce international criminal justice. Both in Ituri and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as a whole, impunity is rampant and should no longer be tolerated. The mission recommends that consideration be given to what practical steps can be taken to end impunity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi.

29. The mission was presented with indications that the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the spoils of which served both to enrich some of the individuals concerned and to fuel the continuation of the conflict, was still being perpetrated. The mission recommends that the Security Council be prepared to consider carefully and act on the recommendations to be made by the Expert Panel in its forthcoming report.

30. The mission will continue to reflect on the impressions it formed during its visit to Bunia, in the light of the success of IEMF and of subsequent developments, in order to define what could be the most effective role for MONUC in the Democratic Republic of the Congo peace process, including the possibility of a more robust mandate, taking into account the departure of IEMF.

31. The Security Council will continue to follow closely the roles and activities of the States of the region in the light of the responsibilities borne by those States to assist the Congolese parties and the international community by using their positive influence to find peaceful solutions to the conflict both in Ituri and in the wider Democratic Republic of the Congo.

III. Burundi

32. The Security Council mission visited Bujumbura from 12 to 14 June. The objective of the mission was to demonstrate the support of the Council for the second phase of the political transition, at a time when the peace process was facing particular challenges. The mission decided to concentrate on a limited number of issues which require urgent attention: the cessation of hostilities, through a political process and in the framework of the Arusha Agreement of 28 August 2000; support for the African mission; the mobilization of economic and financial assistance to the country; and the fight against impunity.

33. The mission held consultations in Burundi with President Ndayizeye, Vice-President Kadege, and the President of the Senate, Mr. Bararunyeretse, Special Representative Dinka, the Implementation Monitoring Committee, the African Union and the African Mission in Burundi. Contacts were also established with the

Front pour la défense de la démocratie (FDD) (Pierre Nkurunziza) and the Forces nationales de libération (FNL) (Agathon Rwasa). The mission also consulted with the Facilitator of the Burundi Peace process, Vice-President Jacob Zuma of South Africa, as well as with Presidents Mkapa and Museveni.

Transitional institutions

34. The mission expressed its support for the Burundian parties in their implementation of the second phase of the transition, which began when the Presidency of the Republic was handed over to Mr. Ndayizeye on 30 April. The mission recalled that the Security Council had welcomed the peaceful transfer of power. All the mission's interlocutors in Burundi expressed their satisfaction at the transfer of power. The mission stressed that the transitional institutions should continue to undertake the reforms as provided for in the Arusha Agreement, particularly in the security sector, the judiciary and the organization of the elections.

Security situation and ceasefire negotiations

35. All the interlocutors of the mission, both national and international, stressed that the continuation of fighting was the most serious obstacle to the full implementation of the Arusha peace process. They urged the mission to exert strong pressure on both parties to cease hostilities: on FNL to enter into serious ceasefire negotiations and on FDD to implement the ceasefire agreement it had signed. Some insisted that countries that had an influence on FNL and FDD should put pressure on the movements, noting that a summit of the regional initiative was going to be organized soon. Others stressed that the full implementation of the ceasefire agreements would positively influence the movements to join the process.

36. The mission expressed concern at the very slow pace of ceasefire negotiations between the Government and FDD and FNL. The mission called on the rebel groups to cease hostilities immediately and join the Arusha process. The mission emphasized that the solution of the conflict was to be found in the political process provided by the Arusha Agreement. The mission reminded the rebel groups that there were no alternative processes and that joining the Arusha process was in their own interest. In parallel, the Army would have to exercise restraint. The mission encouraged the Government to continue to display flexibility in order to make room for the rebel groups in the institutions created by the Arusha Agreement. The Government and the rebels would have to work out a reasonable accommodation. Both parties reiterated their commitments to the peace and ensured the mission that they would do their utmost to resolve outstanding issues.

37. The mission encouraged the transitional Government to put in place measures to enable some FDD combatants in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to be repatriated voluntarily to Burundi. The mission believes that such a repatriation exercise would constitute a positive confidence-building measure towards Burundian combatants still outside the country. On a more general note, the mission suggested to the transitional Government that it initiate preparation for the repatriation of Burundian refugees and the return to their homes of internally displaced persons.

African mission

38. The Political Head and the Force Commander of the African Mission gave a detailed briefing on the status of deployment of the African Mission in Burundi (AMIB). They indicated that the preparation of the cantonment sites was seriously hampered by the failure of the parties to provide the location and troop strength to the Joint Ceasefire Commission (JCC). They also urged the mission to appeal to FDD to send its representatives to JCC. Support for AMIB and JCC was also strongly requested by the transitional authorities. The mission reiterated the Council's continued support for AMIB on three levels: political support from the Council, financial support from the donor community and technical support from the United Nations Secretariat. However, these efforts must be pursued and expanded.

Combating impunity

39. The mission discussed with the transitional Government and the armed movements the issue of combating impunity, and accountability for past and continuing human rights violations. The mission stressed that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law would be prosecuted for any crimes they committed. The transitional Government indicated that several steps had recently been taken in that regard. It asked the mission to respond positively to the request of the transitional Government for the establishment of an international judiciary commission of inquiry, as provided for in the Arusha Agreement, to help Burundi put an end to impunity. The transitional Government stressed the importance of such a commission as an indispensable tool to address the question of impunity and thus to facilitate genuine national reconciliation.

Humanitarian and economic situation

40. The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate alarmingly. Some members of the mission met with representatives of Burundian women's organizations and, separately, with humanitarian and human rights international organizations, and were briefed in detail on the prevailing situation as well as on the increasing difficulties they faced in carrying out their activities. The Burundian authorities appealed to the mission to urge the donor community to accelerate the disbursement of the pledges made in Paris and Geneva conferences and to provide budgetary and balance of payments support. The mission acknowledges that there should be some dividends to peace and indicates that it will follow closely the results of the donor conference to be organized in September by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aimed at clearing Burundi's arrears.

Conclusion and recommendations

41. The Burundi peace process is at a critical juncture. Every effort should be made to ensure its success. The mission considers that the outcome of the peace process is primarily the responsibility of the Burundian parties. Nevertheless, the mission believes that the international community should make every effort to assist the Burundians in this regard.

42. The mission recommends that the Security Council call on the international financial community to assist AMIB with adequate financial and logistical assistance and on the Secretary-General to provide appropriate expertise.

43. The mission sees a clear need for providing adequate budgetary and economic support to the transitional Government. There is a risk that all the gains achieved so far could collapse if such assistance is not provided immediately. The mission recommends that the Council urge donor countries to fulfil the commitments they made at the Paris and Geneva conferences. The mission, which welcomes the convening in September 2003 of a donor round table organized by UNDP to help clear Burundi's arrears, will recommend to the Council to continue to follow up closely this point with the international financial community.

44. The Security Council mission notes that urgent attention should be paid to putting an end to impunity in Burundi. The mission recommends that the Security Council assist Burundi in this regard and that it consider carefully the Government's request for the establishment of the international judicial commission of inquiry as provided for in the Arusha Agreement.

45. The mission feels that strong support should be provided to the efforts made by heads of State in the subregion to promote a settlement between FDD and the transitional Government, consistent with the Arusha Agreement peace process.

* * *

46. The mission wishes to express its appreciation to the heads of States who met with the mission to share their views. This mission is also very grateful to Special Representatives Ngongi and Dinka for the sound advice and impeccable arrangements made for the mission's visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi. The mission also wishes to thank the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies for the faultless logistical support made on its behalf in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Luanda, Bujumbura, Kigali, Dar-es-Salaam and Entebbe, as well as the Secretariat staff who accompanied it for their unfailing support.

United Nations S/2003/654

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 June 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 16 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as the Representative of the current Chairman of the African Union, I have the honour to transmit herewith the communiqué issued in English and French of the ninety-second ordinary session at the ambassadorial level of the Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution held at Addis Ababa, on 12 and 13 June 2003, containing decisions on the following:

- The peace process in the Sudan.
- The peace process in Somalia.
- The situation in Mauritania.
- The situation in Liberia.
- The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dumisani Shadrack **Kumalo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations
Representative of the Current Chairman of the African Union

03-40046 (E) 200603

Annex to the letter dated 16 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English and French]

Communiqué of the ninety-second ordinary session at the ambassadorial level of the Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (Addis Ababa, 12 and 13 June 2003)

The Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution held its 92nd Ordinary Session at Ambassadorial level in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 12 – 13 June 2003. The session took place under the chairmanship of Ambassador Baso Sangqu, Permanent Representative of South Africa to the African Union.

The Central Organ considered the Reports of the Interim Chairperson on the Peace Processes in The Sudan and Somalia and exchanged views on the situations in Mauritania, Liberia and the DRC.

Following its deliberations, the Central Organ takes the following decisions:

ON THE PEACE PROCESS IN SUDAN

1. **WELCOMES** the progress made in the Sudan peace process, under the auspices of IGAD, and **COMMENDS** the Government of Kenya and its Special Envoy, Lt. Gen. Lazarus K. Sumbeiywo, for their efforts in facilitating the negotiations between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A);

2. **APPEALS** to both parties to continue display the necessary spirit of accommodation so that a lasting solution could be found to the conflict in the Sudan. In this regard, the Central Organ **COMMENDS** both President Omar Hassan El Bashir and Dr. John Garang for their determination to maintain the momentum towards reaching a comprehensive peace agreement;

3. **EXPRESSES** satisfaction at the full involvement of the AU Commission in the Sudan peace process, through the Interim Chairperson's Special Envoy, Ambassador Baba Gana Kingibe, and at the measures taken by the Commission to increase its support to the IGAD Secretariat for Peace in the Sudan;

4. **WELCOMES** the adoption by the Parties during the Fifth Session of the Political Committee Task Force (PCTF), held in Nairobi, from 7 to 21 May 2003, the Verification and Monitoring Teams Tasking Procedures, within the framework of the Addendum of 4 February 2003 to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cessation of Hostilities of 15 October 2002. In this respect, the Central Organ

SUPPORTS the participation of the AU in the work of the Verification Monitoring Team and **REQUESTS** the Interim Chairperson to take all steps required to this end;

5. **NOTES** with satisfaction the contribution of the Observer Nations to the Sudan Peace talks in pursuit of a lasting peace in the Sudan and **APPEALS** to the International Community at large to provide the necessary resources for post-conflict reconstruction efforts.

ON THE PEACE PROCESS IN SOMALIA

The Central Organ:

1. **WELCOMES** the progress made in the Somalia reconciliation process and **ENCOURAGES** the parties to pursue their efforts aimed at achieving lasting peace and reconciliation;

2. **EXPRESSES** its appreciation to the IGAD Frontline States i.e. Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti for their sustained involvement and **ENCOURAGES** them to pursue their efforts with greater cohesion to facilitate the swift conclusion of the Mbagathi Conference;

3. **WELCOMES** the dispatch of the Joint Technical IGAD-AU Fact-finding Mission to Somalia from 22 May to 2 June 2003, and **TAKES NOTE** of the recommendations made by the Mission as reflected in the Report of the Interim Chairperson on the peace process in Somalia;

4. **EXPRESSES** the readiness of the African Union to play the role expected of it in the establishment of a mechanism to monitor the cessation of hostilities in Somalia, including the deployment of an AU Observer Mission in Somalia;

5. **REQUESTS** the Interim Chairperson of the Commission to undertake the necessary consultations with IGAD and the Somali parties towards the establishment of such a mechanism;

6. **FURTHER REQUESTS** the Interim Chairperson of the Commission to take all necessary steps for the mobilization of the financial and other resources required for the establishment of the envisaged mechanism;

7. **APPEALS** to AU Member States and AU partners to extend the necessary support to the Commission in the establishment of the mechanism for the monitoring of cessation of hostilities in Somalia;

8. **FURTHER APPEALS** to AU Member States and to the international community at large to provide the necessary resources to sustain the reconciliation process in Somalia.

ON THE SITUATION IN MAURITANIA

The Central Organ:

1. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the attempted coup d'etat which took place in Mauritania on 8 June 2003, and which is in flagrant contradiction with the principles enunciated in the Constitutive Act of the African Union as well as relevant declarations and decisions of the African Union;

2. **REAFFIRMS** its commitment to the Algiers Decision and the Lomé Declaration on the Unconstitutional Changes of Government and its absolute rejection of any attempt to take power by force or by any other unconstitutional means;

3. **EXPRESSES** satisfaction that constitutional order has been restored and appeals to the people of Mauritania to continue to respect the constitutional order and uphold democratic principles.

ON THE SITUATION IN LIBERIA

The Central Organ:

1. **WELCOMES** the holding of the Liberian Peace Talks in Akosombo, Ghana, between the Government of Liberia and the LURD and MODEL, under the auspices of ECOWAS and the Mediator, General Abdulsalami Abubakar, former Head of State of Nigeria;

2. **EXPRESSES** its grave concern at the extremely worrisome humanitarian situation in Monrovia and all other areas of Liberia, as a result of fighting in recent times;

3. **URGES** all sides in the Liberian conflict to speedily agree to a ceasefire within the framework of the ongoing talks at Akosombo, in order to open the way for the achievement of a definitive and comprehensive peace settlement for Liberia;

4. **URGES FURTHER** all sides to give unrestricted and early access to humanitarian agencies to all area of Liberia affected by the conflict.

ON THE SITUATION IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The Central Organ,

1. **EXPRESSES** its concern at the serious security and humanitarian situation in the Ituri region, particularly in Bunia and its environs, and **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the massacres of civilian populations and the numerous violations of human which have been committed there;

2. **CALLS** on all the Parties to the conflict in Ituri, to put an end to the hostilities and to immediately implement the Cease-fire Agreements signed on 18 March and 16 May 2003 in Bunia and Dar-es-Salaam respectively and **URGES** the countries of the region to actively assist in putting an end to the supply and equipment in arms, ammunitions, and logistical means to militias and armed groups in the area;

3. **STRONGLY SUPPORTS** the Ituri Pacification Commission (IPC) as the appropriate framework for bringing peace and security in the area and for promoting confidence and reconciliation between the Parties to the conflict, and **URGES** the Congolese parties to put among their priorities, the reestablishment of security in Ituri;

4. **WELCOMES** the adoption of resolution 1484 on 30 May 2003, by the United Nations Security Council, in which the Council decides under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, to deploy in Bunia, an urgent multinational interim force to contribute to the stabilization of the security condition and to improve the humanitarian situation in the town;

5. **RECOMMENDS** that the mandate of the force be extended to the disarmament of armed groups and the demobilization of child soldiers;

6. **REQUESTS** all Parties to the conflict as well as the countries of the region to cooperate with the Force and to give it the necessary support to ensure the success of its mission;

7. **REQUESTS ALSO** the Member States of the African Union and the rest of the international community to contribute to the reinforcement of the United Nations Mission in Congo (MONUC) with the view of replacing the Urgent Multinational Interim Force, whose mandate will expire on 1 September 2003.

United Nations S/2003/655

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 June 2003

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

For the period 6 December 2002 to 18 June 2003

I. Introduction

1. The present report gives an account of the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) during the last six months pursuant to the mandate contained in Security Council resolution 350 (1974) and extended in subsequent resolutions, most recently resolution 1451 (2002) of 17 December 2002.

II. Situation in the area and activities of the Force

2. During the period under review, the ceasefire in the Israel-Syria sector was maintained and the area of operation of UNDOF remained generally quiet, with two exceptions. On 8 January, there was a shooting incident immediately south of UNDOF position 80A, west of the ceasefire line and east of the technical fence, in which one member of the Syrian security forces was shot and killed and another taken into custody by a patrol of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF). The latter was released through the intervention of UNDOF. The overall calm in the Shab'a farms area (area 6) was disrupted once, as was reported to the Security Council during its review of my last report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

3. UNDOF supervised the area of separation by means of fixed positions and patrols to ensure that military forces of either party were excluded from it. The Force also carried out fortnightly inspections of equipment and force levels in the areas of limitation. Liaison officers from the party concerned accompanied the inspection teams. As in the past, both sides denied inspection teams access to some of their positions and imposed some restrictions on the Force's freedom of movement. In addition, Israel placed national customs officials at the IDF post at the UNDOF crossing gate between Israeli-occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

4. The Force continued to assist the International Committee of the Red Cross with facilities for mail and the passage of persons through the area of separation. Within the means available, medical treatment was provided to the local population on request. During the last six months, UNDOF assisted in the crossing of 20 students and 73 pilgrims. In addition, UNDOF provided protection at two weddings

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and supervised the handover of a Syrian boy who had crossed into the occupied Golan.

5. In the area of operation, especially in the area of separation, mines continued to pose a threat to UNDOF personnel and local inhabitants. Due to the age of the mines and their deteriorating explosives, that threat has in fact increased. UNDOF continued to support the United Nations Children's Fund in activities to promote mine awareness among the civilian population.

6. The Force Commander and his staff maintained close contact with the military authorities of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic. Both sides generally cooperated with the Force in the execution of its tasks.

7. As of 30 May 2003, UNDOF comprised 1,060 troops, including national support elements, from Austria (372), Canada (191), Japan (45), Poland (357), Slovakia (94) and Sweden (1). In addition, 78 military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization assisted the Force in carrying out its tasks. UNDOF successfully completed the first year of its three-year modernization programme. A map showing the deployment of the Force is attached to the present report.

III. Financial aspects

8. By its resolution 56/294 of 11 July 2002, the General Assembly appropriated the amount of $40.8 million gross, equivalent to $3.4 million gross per month, for the maintenance of the Force for the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. My proposed budget for the period 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 is currently under consideration by the General Assembly. Should the Council decide to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 30 June 2003, as recommended in paragraph 13 below, the cost of maintaining the Force will be limited to the amounts approved by the General Assembly.

9. As at 10 June 2003, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNDOF special account for the period from the inception of the Force to 30 April 2003 amounted to $19 million. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at the same date amounted to $1,364 million.

IV. Implementation of Security Council resolution 338 (1973)

10. The Security Council, while deciding in its resolution 1451 (2002) to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, until 30 June 2003, also called upon the parties concerned to implement immediately resolution 338 (1973), and requested the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of the period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement that resolution. The search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, in particular the efforts undertaken at various levels to implement resolution 338 (1973), were dealt with in the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Middle East (A/57/470), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 56/31 and 56/32 of 3 December 2001.

V. Observations

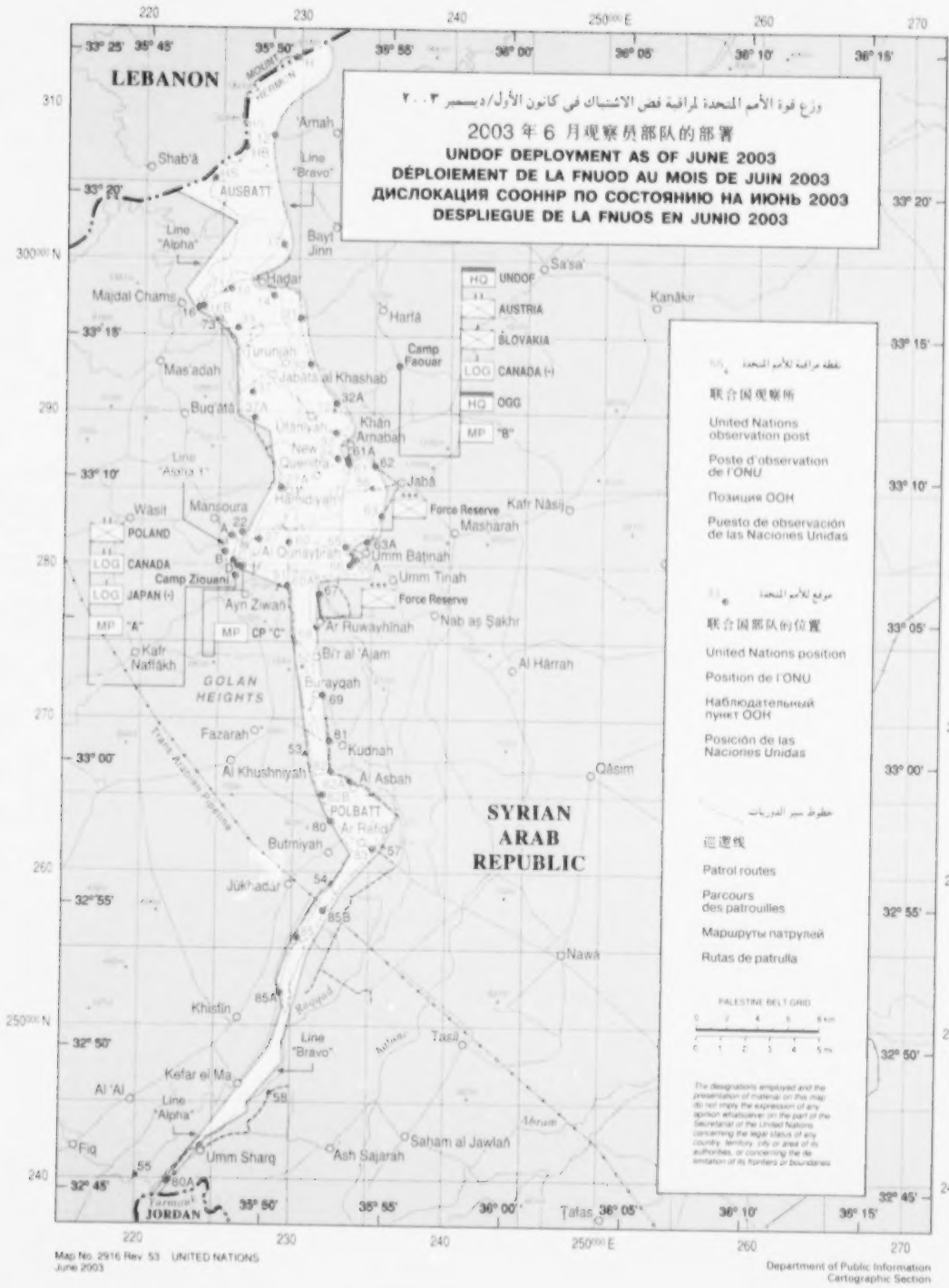
11. The situation in the Israel-Syria sector has remained generally quiet. UNDOF, which was established in May 1974 to supervise the ceasefire called for by the Security Council and the agreement on disengagement between Syrian and Israeli forces of 31 May 1974, has continued to perform its functions effectively, with the cooperation of the parties.

12. Nevertheless, the situation in the Middle East is very tense and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached. I hope that determined efforts will be made by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects with a view to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973).

13. Under the prevailing circumstances, I consider the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months until 31 December 2003. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has given its assent to the proposed extension. The Government of Israel has also expressed its agreement.

14. In making this recommendation, I must draw attention to the shortfall in the funding of the Force. At present, unpaid assessments amount to some $19 million. That sum represents money owed to the Member States that contribute the troops who make up the Force. I appeal to the Member States to pay their assessments promptly and in full and to clear all remaining arrears.

15. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to Major General Wranker and to the men and women serving with UNDOF. They have performed with efficiency and devotion to duty the important tasks assigned to them by the Security Council. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops to UNDOF and to those that provide the UNTSO military observers assigned to the Force.


وزع قوة الأمم المتحدة لمراقبة فض الاشتباك في كانون الأول/ديسمبر ٢٠٠٣
2003 年 6 月观察员部队的部署
UNDOF DEPLOYMENT AS OF JUNE 2003
DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FNUOD AU MOIS DE JUIN 2003
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ СООННР ПО СОСТОЯНИЮ НА ИЮНЬ 2003
DESPLIEGUE DE LA FNUOS EN JUNIO 2003
LEBANON
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
JORDAN
GOLAN HEIGHTS
HQ UNDOF
AUSTRIA
SLOVAKIA
LOG CANADA (-)
HQ OGG
MP "B"
POLAND
CANADA
LOG JAPAN (-)
MP "A"
MP CP "C"
Force Reserve
POLBATT
AUSBATT
Camp Faouar
Camp Ziouani
Line "Alpha"
Line "Bravo"
Line "Alpha 1"
United Nations observation post
Poste d'observation de l'ONU
Позиция ООН
Puesto de observación de las Naciones Unidas
United Nations position
Position de l'ONU
Наблюдательный пункт ООН
Posición de las Naciones Unidas
Patrol routes
Parcours des patrouilles
Маршруты патрулей
Rutas de patrulla
PALESTINE BELT GRID
Shab'a
Arnah
Majdal Chams
Hadar
Harfa
Kanakir
Sa'sa'
Mas'adah
Buq'ata
Jabata al Khashab
Khan Arnabah
Jaba
Kafr Nasij
Masharah
Wasit
Mansoura
Umm Batinah
Umm Tinah
Ayn Ziwan
Ar Ruwayhinah
Nab as Sakhr
Kafr Naffakh
Bir al 'Ajam
Al Harrah
Burayqah
Fazarah
Kudnah
Al Khushniyah
Al Asbah
Qasim
Butmiyah
Ar Rafid
Jubbadur
Nawa
Khisfin
Tasil
Kefar el Ma
Al 'Al
Fiq
Umm Sharq
Ash Sajarah
Saham al Jawlan
Tafas
Yarmouk
Jordan
Baniyas
Litani
Yarmouk
Map No. 2916 Rev. 53 UNITED NATIONS
June 2003
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